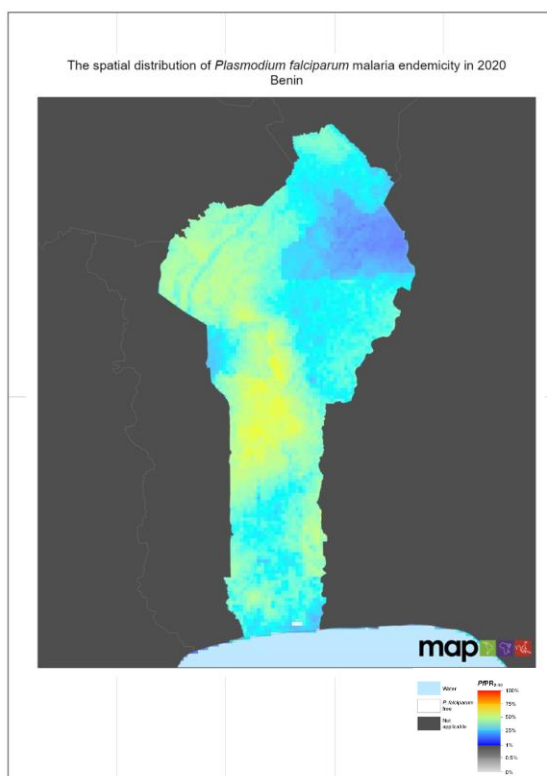


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is endemic throughout Benin. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 2,571,043 with 2,955 deaths.

Metrics

| Financing | | |
|---|--|-----|
| LLIN financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need) | | 100 |
| Public sector ACTs and RTDs financing (2024-2026) projection (% of need) | | 100 |
| % of National Malaria Strategic Plan Financed (2024-2026) | | 65 |
| Policy | | |
| Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC | | |
| Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan | | |
| Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan | | |
| Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched | | |
| End Malaria Council and Fund Launched | | |
| Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact | | |
| Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO | | |
| Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010 | | 4 |
| Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO | | |
| RDTs in stock (>6 months stock) | | |
| ACTs in stock (>6 months stock) | | |
| LLIN/IRS campaign on track | | |
| % of vector control in the last year with next generation materials | | 98 |
| On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015) | | |
| On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015) | | |
| Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs | | |
| Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2022) | | 75 |
| % of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets | | 60 |
| Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2023) | | 36 |
| Vitamin A Coverage 2022 (2 doses) | | 4 |
| DPT3 coverage 2023 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds) | | 69 |

Key

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Target achieved or on track |
| | Progress but more effort required |
| | Not on track |
| | No data |
| | Not applicable |



Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. We must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. AU Member States face a \$1.5 billion gap just to sustain existing, yet inadequate, levels of malaria-related services between now and 2026. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, we will need to mobilise another \$5.2 billion dollars annually to fully finance our national malaria plans. Climate change presents a significant threat to the progress that we have made. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Climate disasters displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. There is urgency to decarbonise and reduce our carbon footprint. We must implement integrated and multisectoral solutions, and adapt our health systems to the threats of both climate change and pandemics. We must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. The scaling up of these interventions will help us achieve our goal of eliminating malaria. This will require integrated approaches with malaria as a pathfinder for pandemic preparedness, climate change and health, Primary Health Care and Universal Health Coverage. We must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$60 million.

Progress

Benin has successfully raised resources for the financing of the required number of ACTs, RDTs and LLINs in 2024-26 and has good stocks of essential malaria commodities. The country has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring and has reported the results to WHO, and in response to the high levels of insecticide resistance, has rolled out next generation insecticides and nets. Benin has successfully launched the Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, His Excellency President Umaro Sissoco Embaló, Benin has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Scorecard, but this is not yet shared on the ALMA Scorecard Knowledge Hub. The country should consider establishing an End Malaria Council and Fund to enhance domestic resource mobilization and multi-sectoral action.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2022 was 2,571,043 with 2,955 deaths.

Key Challenge

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Benin has responded positively to the recommended action addressing the lack of drug resistance testing and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Previous Key Recommended Action

| Objective | Action Item | Suggested completion timeframe | Progress | Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| Optimise quality of care | Address the falling coverage of vitamin A | Q4 2024 | | Deliverable not yet due |





Benin has responded positively to the recommended action addressing coverage of ARTs in children and is continuing to track progress.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Benin is measured by using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for Lymphatic Filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths. Trachoma was eliminated in 2023 and Lymphatic Filariasis and trachoma are currently under surveillance. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Benin is 61% for schistosomiasis, 52% for Soil Transmitted Helminths, 73% for onchocerciasis and 100% for trachoma and lymphatic filariasis (as they are under surveillance). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Benin in 2022 is 75 and shows an increase compared to 2021 index value (72). The country did not reach WHO MDA coverage targets for onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and for soil transmitted helminths.

Key

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
|  | Action achieved |
|  | Some progress |
|  | No progress |
|  | Deliverable not yet due |